

Atg13 (E1Y9V) Rabbit mAb



Orders: 877-616-CELL (2355)

orders@cellsignal.com

Support: 877-678-TECH (8324)

Web: info@cellsignal.com

cellsignal.com

3 Trask Lane | Danvers | Massachusetts | 01923 | USA

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Reactivity: ⊢	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 72	Source/Isotype: Rabbit IgG	UniProt ID: #075143	Entrez-Gene Id: 9776	
Product Usage Information		Application Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation			Dilution 1:1000 1:100	
Storage		Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) 1:100 - 1:200 Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				
	For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) version of this product see product #66925.					
sitivity	Atg13 (E1Y9V) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total Atg13 protein.					
ation	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Asn230 of human Atg13 protein.					
	Autophagy is a catabolic process for the autophagosomic-lysosomal degradation of bulk cytoplasmic contents (1,2). Autophagy is generally activated by conditions of nutrient deprivation but has also been associated with a number of physiological processes including development, differentiation, neurodegeneration, infection, and cancer (3). The molecular machinery of autophagy was largely discovered in yeast and referred to as autophagy-related (Atg) genes.					
	Atg13/Apg13 was originally identified in yeast as a constitutively expressed protein that was genetically linked to Atg1/Apg1, a protein kinase required for autophagy (4). Overexpression of Atg1 suppresses the defects in autophagy observed in Atg13 mutants (4). Autophagy requires a direct association between Atg1 and Atg13, and is inhibited by TOR-dependent phosphorylation of Atg13 under high-nutrient conditions (5). Similarly, mammalian Atg13 forms a complex with the Atg1 homologues ULK1/2, along with FIP200, which localizes to autophagic isolation membranes and regulates autophagosome biogenesis (6-8). mTOR phosphorylates both Atg13 and ULK1, suppressing ULK1 kinase activity and autophagy (7-9). ULK1 can directly phosphorylate Atg13 at a yet unidentified site, presumably to promote autophagy (7,8). Additional studies suggest that Atg13 and FIP200 can function independently of ULK1 and ULK2 to induce autophagy through an unknown mechanism (10).					
eferences	2. Codogno, P. and Me 3. Levine, B. and Yuan 4. Funakoshi, T. et al. 5. Kamada, Y. et al. (20	eijer, A.J. (2005) <i>Cell</i> , J. (2005) <i>J Clin Inve</i> (1997) <i>Gene</i> 192, 20 000) <i>J Cell Biol</i> 150,	005) <i>Cell Death Differ</i> 12 Suppl 2, 1509-18. <i>Clin Invest</i> 115, 2679-88. <i>e</i> 192, 207-13.			
	sitivity cation eferences	Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Immunofluorescence Supplied in 10 mM so 0.02% sodium azide. S For a carrier free (BSA sitivity Atg13 (E1Y9V) Rabbit Monoclonal antibody residues surrounding Autophagy is a catabo contents (1,2). Autoph associated with a nun neurodegeneration, in discovered in yeast ar Atg13/Apg13 was orig linked to Atg1/Apg1, at the defects in autoph between Atg1 and Atg nutrient conditions (5 ULK1/2, along with FII autophagosome biog kinase activity and au presumably to promo independently of ULK 2. Codogno, P. and Mila 3. Levine, B. and Yuan 4. Funakoshi, T. et al. (1)	Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochem Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do n For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) ver sitivity Atg13 (E1Y9V) Rabbit mAb recognizes end Monoclonal antibody is produced by immoresidues surrounding Asn230 of human and Autophagy is a catabolic process for the contents (1,2). Autophagy is generally act associated with a number of physiological neurodegeneration, infection, and cance discovered in yeast and referred to as autophagy and to a surrounding Asn230 and is inhibited nutrient conditions (5). Similarly, mamma ULK1/2, along with FIP200, which localized autophagosome biogenesis (6-8). mTOR kinase activity and autophagy (7-9). ULK1 presumably to promote autophagy (7,8). independently of ULK1 and ULK2 to indu 1. Reggiori, F. and Klionsky, D.J. (2002) Europe Codogno, P. and Meijer, A.J. (2005) Cell 3. Levine, B. and Yuan, J. (2005) J Clin Invented (1997) Gene 192, 2005.	Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg, 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) version of this product see sitivity Atg13 (E1Y9V) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a sresidues surrounding Asn230 of human Atg13 protein. Autophagy is a catabolic process for the autophagosomic-lysosor contents (1,2). Autophagy is generally activated by conditions of associated with a number of physiological processes including de neurodegeneration, infection, and cancer (3). The molecular mac discovered in yeast and referred to as autophagy-related (Atg) ge Atg13/Apg13 was originally identified in yeast as a constitutively linked to Atg1/Apg1, a protein kinase required for autophagy (4). the defects in autophagy observed in Atg13 mutants (4). Autopha between Atg1 and Atg13, and is inhibited by TOR-dependent pho nutrient conditions (5). Similarly, mammalian Atg13 forms a comp ULK1/2, along with FIP200, which localizes to autophagic isolation autophagosome biogenesis (6-8). mTOR phosphorylates both Atg kinase activity and autophagy (7-9). ULK1 can directly phosphoryl presumably to promote autophagy (7,8). Additional studies suggindependently of ULK1 and ULK2 to induce autophagy through a	Western Blotting 1:1 Immunoprecipitation 1:1 Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry) 1:1 Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycer 0.02% sodium azide. Store at ~20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. For a carrier free (BSA and azide free) version of this product see product #66925. sitivity Atg 13 (E1Y9V) Rabbit mAb recognizes endogenous levels of total Atg13 protein. Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide coresidues surrounding Asn230 of human Atg13 protein. Autophagy is a catabolic process for the autophagosomic-lysosomal degradation of contents (1,2). Autophagy is generally activated by conditions of nutrient deprivation associated with a number of physiological processes including development, differe neurodegeneration, infection, and cancer (3). The molecular machinery of autophag discovered in yeast and referred to as autophagy-related (Atg) genes. Atg13/Apg13 was originally identified in yeast as a constitutively expressed protein t linked to Atg1/Apg1, a protein kinase required for autophagy (4). Overexpression of the defects in autophagy observed in Atg13 mutants (4). Autophagy requires a direct between Atg1 and Atg13, and is inhibited by TOR-dependent phosphorylation of Atg nutrient conditions (5). Similarly, mammalian Atg13 forms a complex with the Atg11 ULK1/2, along with FIP200, which localizes to autophagic isolation membranes and rautophagosome biogenesis (6-8). mTOR phosphorylates both Atg13 and ULK1, supp kinase activity and autophagy (7-9). ULK1 can directly phosphorylate Atg13 at a yet up resumably to promote autophagy (7,9). Additional studies suggest that Atg13 and independently of ULK1 and ULK2 to induce autophagy through an unknown mechanical independently of ULK1 and ULK2 to induce autophagy through an unknown mechanical independently of ULK1 and ULK2 to induce autophagy 1, 2, 1509-18. 3. Levine, B. and Yuan, J. (2005) <i>J Clin Invest</i> 115, 2679-88. 4. Funakoshi, T. et al. (1997) <i>Gene</i> 192, 207-13.	

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key

 $\textbf{W:} \ \textbf{Western Blotting IP:} \ \textbf{Immunoprecipitation IF-IC:} \ \textbf{Immunofluorescence (Immunocytochemistry)}$

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human

Trademarks and Patents

Cell Signaling Technology is a trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.

SignalSilence is a registered trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.

XP is a registered trademark of Cell Signaling Technology, Inc.

All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. Visit cellsignal.com/trademarks for more information.

Limited Uses

Except as otherwise expressly agreed in a writing signed by a legally authorized representative of CST, the following terms apply to Products provided by CST, its affiliates or its distributors. Any Customer's terms and conditions that are in addition to, or different from, those contained herein, unless separately accepted in writing by a legally authorized representative of CST, are rejected and are of no force or effect.

Products are labeled with For Research Use Only or a similar labeling statement and have not been approved, cleared, or licensed by the FDA or other regulatory foreign or domestic entity, for any purpose. Customer shall not use any Product for any diagnostic or therapeutic purpose, or otherwise in any manner that conflicts with its labeling statement. Products sold or licensed by CST are provided for Customer as the end-user and solely for research and development uses. Any use of Product for diagnostic, prophylactic or therapeutic purposes, or any purchase of Product for resale (alone or as a component) or other commercial purpose, requires a separate license from CST. Customer shall (a) not sell, license, loan, donate or otherwise transfer or make available any Product to any third party, whether alone or in combination with other materials, or use the Products to manufacture any commercial products, (b) not copy, modify, reverse engineer, decompile, disassemble or otherwise attempt to discover the underlying structure or technology of the Products, or use the Products for the purpose of developing any products or services that would compete with CST products or services, (c) not alter or remove from the Products any trademarks, trade names, logos, patent or copyright notices or markings, (d) use the Products solely in accordance with CST Product Terms of Sale and any applicable documentation, and (e) comply with any license, terms of service or similar agreement with respect to any third party products or services used by Customer in connection with the Products.